POST OFFICES THEIR GAME.

REMARKABLE WORK OF ORGANIZED NEW YORK BURGLARS.

A Long Lint of Country Post Offices that They Have Lately Robbed-The Manner and Profits of Their Operations-Two Gangs that the Police Fell Foul of.

Uncle Sam's Post Offices within a radius of 200 miles of New York have been having a hard time of it during the past few months. Hardly a week has passed that some one of these offices has not been robbed. In no cases has a very large amount of money been stolen, but the frequency of the robberies and the successful way in which the thieves have escaped arrest have thoroughly aroused the Post Office Department. In a few cases this work was evidently



done by tramps. A professional cracksman wouldn't waste his time going to an out-of-the-way country Post Office for the few dollars nd stamps that might reward the effort. But in the majority of these robberies the work of askilled gang has been apparent.

The average returns from Post Office robberies is small, but so is the risk. Many country Post Offices are unguarded at night. Frequently they are in isolated buildings, and as a rule their sales are about as easy to crack as cheese box. The industrious burglar who devotes his whole attention to robbing Uncle Sam's Post Offices, and doesn't take many nights off, makes more in the course of a year than the more daring cracksman who seeks bigger game. When the work is done by an expert gang, half a dozen Postmasters are likely to wake up the next morning and find all their postage stamps and money missing. Perhaps the next night half a dozen Post Offices in another part of the State may be robbed, and so it goes.

Chief Inspector C. C. James, who has charge of this division, which includes all of New York State, has succeeded in making some very notable arrests during the past few



JOHN JOHNSTON.

months, but his force of inspectors is small. alstance. So numerous have these burglaries become that the Postmaster-General has just issued a circular letter to Postmasters calling guarding Government property and pointing imburse them for losses made possible by their own carelessness.

Chief Inspector James is not a very large Chief Inspector James is not a very large man, but he is an enthusiastic hunter for Post Office crooks, and he has a rogues' gallery of his own that is small but interesting. It contains some of the most expert cracksmen who have ever operated around New York—men who can open a safe about as easily and with as little noise as the average citizen can open a peanut. As a rule, they are young men, some of them boys who have been peked open a peanut. As a rule, they are young men, some of them boys who have leesn picked up by older crooks and set to work on Post Offices because thoy are safe jobs. Mr. James says that at least three different gangs have been operating from New York on neighboring lost Offices within the past year. The Post Office inspectors have paid their respects to each of these gangs, and from respects to each of these gangs and from respects to each of these gangs. The part of the



bungled the job they would have been well rewarded. They blew open the safe in a bungling style about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The first blast was heard by Michael Faulhaber, who has a saloon at the other end of the building. He thought that it was a heavy clap of thunder, and just as he was dosing off again there was a second explosion that shook the building. With his son he rushed down to the Post Office. The door of the safe, except the outside steel plate, had been blown to pleces. The combination disk and pieces of the door were scattered around the floor. A piece of blasting fuse, a strip of red dannel, some cotton, and a heavy paper evilinder that is supposed to have contained the explosive were on the floor. The lower half of the safe contained a steel box, supposed to be burglar proof, which had not been touched. In this box were \$400 worth of stamps and \$200 in each. The burglars got only \$10 worth of stamps and some safe was blown open any still fost Office burglary. It was the work of skilled crooks undoubtedly, but for some reason they misselfulated the effect of their blasts.

"Yo weeks sayo cracksman operating in ranch the same way, but with greater success, robbed the Post Office at Lakewood, N. J. The big safe was blown open and rifled of \$1,000 in each and \$2,000 worth of pestage stamps, besides this the burglars got several registered letters, one of which contained two firstered setters, one of which contained two firstered setters, one of which contained two firsteries passage tickets to Europe. The noise of the saplosion was heard, and several men saw the three cracksman running away. The burglars occaped and no clue to them has been found. It was a clean neat piece of work to blow open a safe with a powerful explosive and get away safely with the contents. The men who open a safe with a powerful explosive and get away safely with the contents. The men who of the fair the business are deep serval register, and they go doou it prepared to shoot any one who interfers.

Whether or not t RUFUS BLACK.

Jersey within a radius of a hundred miles of New York, Usually it was a Post Office that was robbed; sometimes it was a railroad station, and again it was a store. In every case the burgiary had been will planned and accomplished by practised hands. The Post Office secret service men and the local police worked on these cases without result. Then they concluded that the headquarters of the gang was in New York, and, they asked the police here to help them. Cant. Cross, whose precinct embraced some of the most moted haunts of crooks, placed Detectives Mooney and Place on the work, and captured the gang. Some of the men arrested were: Ted Kelly, a country lad, 22 years old; Frank Byrnes, alias Yorky; Thomas Kelly, alias "Blacky;" Charles helly, and Thomas Moran. Yorky was probably the most dangerous and expert cracksman in the gang. He was 20 years old, a New Yorker by birth and by training, shrewd, and reckless. The gang had a clever, well-arranged system of working. Detective Mooney found among their possessions an excellent map of this Siste and two copies of Rand. McKally & Co. s. "Shipper's Guide" to the State. The gang decided at lesure in New York on a plan of action, and put it through when the time was ripe. I sually two of them worked on each case. They beat their way on freight cars, never taking a passenger train unless hard pressed. This lessened the chances of discovery. They carried few tools, usually only a number of steel drills of assorted sizes and a package of dynamits. In almost every case they secured a hrace, hammer, fless and a package of dynamits. In almost every case they secured men and stole pretty much everything pertable and negotiable. They robbed dozens of lost Offices and depots. They confined their operations to small villages. By the time the Post Offices and depots. They confined their operations to small villages. By the time the Post Offices and taking pretty, but she was very much in love with Ted Kelly, and it was through her efforts that he made a clean breast of it. Ted



JOHN WILSON.

JOHN WILSON.

Was the son of a prosperous contractor at Monsey. Rockland county. He came to New York to make his fortune, spent all his money, and landed in a cheap Bowery lodging house, where he met "Jersey Dick." That was his introduction into the society of crooks, and two weeks later he was one of the gang. Kate Meavor met him, and before she knew the iffe he was leading she fell in love with him. When she discovered that Ted was a crook she went to work herself to support him that he might have no excuse for stealing. Ted had spells of reforming, but it was do no use.

But Ted Kelly's gang was not the only one that was successfully operating on Post Offices around New York. There is one well-known crook who has devoted his time almost exclusively to Post Offices, and as he is still at large Mr. James thinks that some of the robberies of the past six months may be his work. His name is John Wilson, and he has the reputation of being one of the eleverest crooks at large. Wilson was arrested at Rochester for the burglary of the Richland Post Office. There were other charges against him and lots of evidence, so he pleaded guilty. He escaped, however, from the United States Marshal by picking the lock of his handeuff and bolting over a high fence. The police haven't seen him since, fils pal, James Kelsey, was convicted at Auburn for the robbery of the Richland Post Office, and was sentenced to three years in the Erie ponitentiary. John Williams, who was also supposed to be a member of this same gang, was discharged for lack of evidence. All three of these men are looked upon by the Post Office insectors as dangerous. They are young, skilled, and desperate. That another gang of thoroughgoing cracksmen were again operating on Post Offices after



JAMES KELSEY.

JAMES KEISEY.

the Ted Kelly and the John Wilson gangs were scattered was shown by a number of clever burglaries beginning last January and occurring pretty regularly until March. Nate crackers blew open the safe in the station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at West Chester one morning early in January. The safe, which was a new one and small, looked as if a cannoa hall had struck it. It was badly shattered. There were two half-inch holes in the door, one about six inches above and the other the same distance below the disk. The only tools left behind by the cracksmen were the pieces of two augers. The burglars got over \$200 in money and escaped. left-hind by the cracksmen were the pieces of two augers. The burglars got over \$200 in money and escaped.

There had been several burglaries up in Connecticut within a few weeks preceding the West Chester one. It was apparent that they were all of them the work of well-aquipped eracksmen, and it was suspected that they were the work of one gang.

Between Jan. 1 and March 10 these Post Offices in New York State were robbed: Jan. 3, West Cambridge. Washington county; Jan. 14. Irvincton: Jan. 25, Elloya. Creek. Chautauqua county: Jan. 25, Elnoya. Saratoga county; Jan. 26, Elnoya. Saratoga county; Feb. 10. Cavileton, llensselaer county: Feb. 7, Amity-yille, Naffok county; Feb. 9, Aurora. Cayuga county; Feb. 10, Tuckahoe. Westchaster county; Feb. 10, Lodi, Seneca county; Feb. 23, Bath Beach, Rings county; Feb. 27, Friendship, Allegany county; March 5, Plermont, Rockland



JOHN PLATT.

county: March 6, Trumansburg, Tompkins county: March 8, Larchmont; March 10, Mount Kisco, Westchester county.

As that list kept piling up the Post Office inspectors realized that the crackmen were making a strong run on the Post Offices. The burglars scattered their shots so that it was difficult to locate them.

Inspectors James and Jacobs, with the aid of Detective James H. Kelly of the First Brooklyn Police precinct and Detectives Kearney and Moonas, ran the ganz to its headquarters in Brooklyn and arrested half-a-dozen of them. It was the worst gang that has yet been arrested, and Joe Dobbs was its leader. The rendezvous was at 135 High street, Brooklyn, and the men who were arrested were Joe Dobbs. Martin Kennedy, Michael Conway, Thomas McCarthy alias Dolly Lyons, John Hogan alias Brennan, and Michael Nagle, Later, Barney Dougherty was arrested, and Ella Du, who had been Dobbs's sweetheart, was gathered in by the police as a witness. Barney told some things that he knew about Dobbs, and summed up his opinion of him by saying that he was "the alickest instigator in the business." Dobbs had served as a nurse in several hospitals, and it was he

that planned the raids of the gang. Ella Du worked as a cook in Brooklyn and kept Dohns well supplied with food. When the Dobbe gang ran short of Post Offices they tackled a railroad station, and they were very successful. In their room at 135 High street the detectives found a large quantity of burglars' tools, an official envelope from the Larrehmont Post Office, and \$112 worth of stamps. Dobbs had a record for breaking in young boys and teaching them the business, lie was a regular Fagin and no game was too small for his noviers. He was sentenced to seven years; John Brennan, alias John Hogan, got three years, and Thomas McCarthy, alias Dolly Lyons, also got three years in prison. I hief Inspector James thinks that there is still another gang operating on Post Offices, and the frequency of these robberles lately would seem to corroborate him. As a rule, it is a comparatively safe kind of hurglary. When the lostmuster has used the precautions suggested by his department, the loss falls on the covernment. That eases the conscience of the cracksman if he is particular about those things.

ALAS! FOR BOYHOOD TRADITIONS. Science Has Played Hob with Them, Espe-

cially the Horse-halr Sanks-Relieving on Indian from a Deadly Parasite. Science plays hob with the fond traditions of rural schoolboy days. How many ugly but possession of a garden bed, because to handle them was but to cover your hands with warts. and to kill them would force your cows to let down bloody milk? What boy would have crushed a cricket, assured as he was that its mate would come at night and avenge its death by eating up that rash boy's clothes? What man lives to-day who, as a rustic lad, has not held the stilted daddy-long-legs prisoner by one hairlike shank, and informed the globular insect that unless it forthwith pointed out the way in which the lost cows had gone instant death awaited it; and when did daddy-long-legs fail to raise one slender leg and indicate, according to boyish belief, the direction the straying kine had gone? And the devil's darning needle, that big-eyed thing that lived and prowled for nothing else than to sew your ears up; and the magle eel skin tied round your leg. or neck, or arm, to keep the cramps away when you went in swimming; and the snake that swallowed its young: and, greatest of all, that vivided hair from a horse's tail, wriggling and girating in the roadside mudpuddle, the horse-hair snake.

But science has stepped in and solemnly and seriously said that these are all myths. It is a shattering of idols, but I fear that to scionce must be granted all it danies about them, except as to snakes swallowing their young. I have been an open-mouthed and wide-eyed witness of that interesting trick too often to let even profound scientists stand up and de-

I hold out a little, too, for the horse-hair snake, for I have in my mind a certain vagrant horse hair that I once put in an oyster ker filled with rain water, and either that horse hair, in the course of a few weeks, took on the semblance of life and form of a horse-hair snake, and kept it up all season in a bottle to which I transferred it, or else it disappeared. and the germ of what we supposed was a horse-hair snake happened to be in the water

semblance of life and form of a horse-hair snake, and kent it up all season in a hottle to which I transferred it or olse it disappeared, and the germ of what we supposed was and developed there. I have always insisted that I made a horse-hair snake. I have here had not been a south of the transferred in the control of the late these hatched."

But there was no pet beetle nor any other insect in my keg of rain water. The horse hair went away and the snake or worm appeared. I don't believe the horse hair ever swallowed any Gordius ova. I can't imagine any reason why a horse hair should turn into a snake or worm when kept in the water, but why not a horse's hair as well as a cow's hair or a deer's hair? Science had better not tell any of the few old settlers of Northern l'ennsylvania, or any other locality where the plomeers were frequently their own tranners, that cow's shair and deer's hair will not turn into worms under certain conditions, or acience will got a black eye. In the ploneer days, when a settler wanted leather of house of a deer and was not an incoming out a pine log, and using wood ashes instead of line in removing the hair. When the hide was taken out of the vatit would be placed in a creek to soak out the alkali. I have more than once heard the sons of such ploneers tell of finding curious worms swimming about these hides, where they were lying in quiet rools. These worms were about two inches long, somewhat thicker than a cow's hair, and always in various stages of development from the hair as it came off the hide, but wigging to get loose, when they would swim about with a hair for a tall. These worms were never seen except in the pools with the hides, either cow or deer. The more I think of these well-authenticated cowhair worms, the more I am inclined to defy science and hold out for the horse-hair worm; especially when science tells the following, more wonderful than the horse-hair worm; especially when science tells the following, more wonderful than the horse-worm itself:

"There is a species of Gordius, the medianis, very common in the Last indies and Africa." says Prof. Pike, "often measuring several feet in length, yet not larger round than our aguatures, gangrene, and our death, when it enters the human body. It usually inserts itself when very small in some part of the lower acts much beauty in the surface

Dangerous to Snore, Probably.

From the Indianapolis Journal. "I believe I have got the grip," said the guest.
"You get right out of here!" shouted the proprietor of the great Columbian Fake House.
First thing you know you will be snearing, and down will come this hotel before I have had time to get the money back that I have put into it."

HE WAS A MEAN CUSTOMER, Sat the Brummer Paid Of His Five Tears' Deceit at One Fell Stroke.

"I got square with a mean customer down in Pennsylvania the other day, and I've been hugging myself with joy over it ever since," said one of a party of merchants in an up town hotel lobby the other night. "The fellow, whose name is Meyer, keeps a wholesale and retail liquor store in Pittsburgh, and does a considerable business; but he is the meanest man to sell to I ever came across. He handles wines of the same character that I sell, but I never was able to make a customer of him. If he had come out fairly and square-ly at any time, and had said he didn't want to buy of me, why I would have found no fault. Every man has a right to buy where he pleases, and his reasons for refusing to buy of one man or another are nobody's concern but his own. The meanness of this man, though, consisted in his accepting favors from me and wasting my time, when he always knew in advance that he would not buy anything of me.

"I make several trips to Pittsburgh every year, and for the past five years I have always made it a rule to call upon this man, being misled by his apparent cordiality and willing-ness to talk about my wines into the belief that he would sooner or later become a purchaser. He always received me with manifestations of great pleasure, asked insinuat-ingly whether I had brought along any new stories, for he was a wicked old cuss, and smoked my cigars with great gusto. Every time when I began to talk business to him.

however, it was:
"'I'm awfully sorry, Mr. Klein, but I really can't see my way clear to using your goods just now. Business has been very bad, and I am overstocked as it is. But I'll let you know as soon as I can find a chance to try your wine. and you may depend on it you'll get there yet.

"Well, I put up with that for two years, I wrote to him and got some very pretty replies but never did I get an order. After that I put him down for a liar, and wasn't quite as free about inviting him out to dinner and loading him up with my best cigars; but still I pretended to be friendly and to believe his stories, because his trade is really worth having, and I thought he might possibly change his mind. Business is business, you know, and we can't always say what we think. I guess you've all been there. There is a limit to endurance, though, and when a man tries to play me for a fool the old Adam will get up and get the better of my principles of policy.

"So it happened on my last trip to Pitts-burgh. I called on Meyer and was greeted in the usual effusive fashion. 'How are you. Mr. Klein? I'm awfully glad to see you. What's the latest from the metropolis?' and all the rest of the lingo was as patas usual. He coolly picked a cigar out of my vest pocket, hinted that it was about lunch time and was as gay and fresh as though he had been buying a thousand cases a year from me. But when I asked him what chance there was

But when I asked him what chance there was of my booking an order from him he had an apology all ready for his inability to patronize my goods just then. I felt rather sore, and I told him with considerable heatthat I thought he was treating me very shabbily.

My dear blein, he said, in a very consoling kind of voice, 'It does look kind of tough, but I assure you I can't help it. If you had come two weeks ago I would gladly have given you an order, but just as my stock ran out I got a chance to buy up a big lot of bankrupt goods at a great bargain, and now I've got enough to last me six months at least. The next time you come I'll be right in shape.

"I was convinced he was lying, but I smothered my anger, and after a little talk I went away. About an hour later I ran across a competitor of mine with whom I am on very good terms. He told me he had been in town some days.

"Whom have you seen hers?" I asked him. He mentioned a number of names, and among

KENTUCKY'S INFANT PRODIGY.

At Thirty Months Old Eddle Thompson Might Pass for a Fine Boy of Six. Louisville, May 13.-Eddle Thompson, age two and a haif years, weight eighty-five pounds, three feet and seven inches high and twenty-eight inches around the chest, is one of the notable citizens of Louisville. Though fat, he is amply able to take care of himself. He is quick in his movements, has the strength of a six-year-old boy, and never knows what it

He is quick in his movements, has the strength of a six-year-old boy, and nover knows what it is to be sick. His appetite is wonderful. He is always eating, and a piece of fat meat is just as acceptable to Eddie as care.

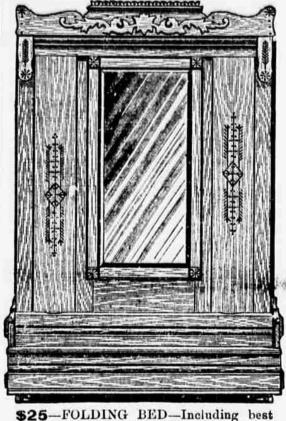
The child has made a wonderful record in the matter of gaining flesh. He was not born great, for at his nativity he weighed only nine pounds. Until three weeks old he was like all other bables. Then he began to take on flesh, He grew like a weed. At the age of eight months he weighed 39 pounds, and when 22 months old he tipped the scale at 61. Since then he has gained 24 pounds. He measures 31 inches around the waist, 34 at the pit of the abdomen, we are a D's shoe and a 63 hat. His feet are so broad and flat that his shoes have to be made to order, but they are stout enough to sustain his sturdy body. His legs are tremendous in elze, but are muscled like a football player's. He wobbles a little in walking and running, but gets over the floor with considerable swiftness. His flesh is all hard and firm.

William Thompson is tail and strongly, but not stoutly, built and weighs 174 pounds. Mrs. Thompson weighs 156 pounds and is a fine-looking woman. Eddie was born in Utica, Ind., a little town a few miles up the river. His parents have lately moved here.

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SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON FURNITURE SUITABLE FOR COUNTRY USE.



woven wire and hair mattress; worth \$40.



\$40-CHAMBER SUIT-Solid oak; triple bevel mirrors, ' y ? swings to any angle; worth \$75. Others from \$10 up.



MOTH PROOF

CEDAR CHEST

\$3.50-CHILD'S CRIB-Woven wire mattress.

BROOKLYN FURNITURE

BARCAINS IN ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A new process is proposed for the extraction of fron from gangues, ores or sponges in which they exist, the apparatus for this purpose consisting of an endless belt or band having along its surface a series of conducting strips, and, by means of a series of rollers above and below the band, it is made to assume an undulating, corrugated, or serpontine form. This band is placed in an inclined position, so that the ores dropped upon it travel naturally upon an inclined corrugated plane. Means are also provided for imparting to the strips upon the band or passing through it an electric current. Upon this corrugated band the ores or gangues are dropped. The current passing through the conducting strips crossing the same causes the particles of iron on the Land to attach themselves to the conducting strips. At the same time, a stream of water is directed upon the band, which, being inclined, flows in the direction opposite to that in which the band is travelling, washing back the gold or copper or other metal composing the gangue or spongs, which do not adhere to the metal strips, continuing to flow back until washed off the lower end of the band into a receptacle placed there to catch them. The iron particles continue to adhere to the strips and travel with them to the other end of the apparatus, when the circuit passing through the strip is broken, and the iron particles lail off upon the ground or into a place of deposit at that end. Means are also provided for imparting to the

One of the strongest cements now produced. according to the formula just announced by Carl von Forrell of Brunswick, Germany, is obtained by analyzing Roman coment and accurately determining the amounts of lime and of the hydraulic factors: to this is added a chemical substance to such an extent that the mixture shall contain seventeen parts of lime to ten parts of the hydraulic factors—the chemical substance best adapted for this purpose, when the ement contains lime in excess, being the silicate of alumina, which is a hydraulic factor, and this substance is mixed with the cement in the form of nowder. The resulting composition of matter is a very superior artificial cement; but the exact proportions of the mixture are very important, as the addition of water to the mixture is followed by a perfect and complete combination between the lime and the hydraulic factors, and neither one nor the other of these remains in an uncombined condition in the cement. The use of silicate of alumina in this case is preferred, because of the existence of lime in the form of silicate of ime in cements which are burned at a comparatively low temperature, and because lime and silica have the property of combining with each other in varying proportions. A characteristic of this cement is that it sets only with moderate thickness. mixture shall contain seventeen parts of lime Experiments with wind currents in glass

houses show that a room heated to seventy degrees in zero weather, with a still atmosphere, will be cooled-twenty degrees in five minutes and forty-five seconds; the same room will be cooled twenty degrees in two minutes and thirty-five seconds when the wind is blowing at the rate of three miles an hour: and it will be cooled two nty degrees in forty eight seconds when the wind is blowing at the rate of twenty-seven miles per hour,—and these figures, in view of the fact that it is a common occurrence for the wind to blow from twenty to thirty miles an hour, are cited to show the importance of carefully considering the number and size of windows and exposed waits before designing an apparatus for warming a building. It is further found that a granite wall eighteen inches thick will lose sixty-seven per cent. more heat than a brick will of the same thickness: a frame building, plastered on the inside and covered with paper, felt, and sheathing on the outside, will lose 75 per cent. less heat than a brick wall of the same thickness; a frame house built without a paper felt covering on the outside will lose 25 per cent. more heat than the same house if covered with felt. Again, it is demonstrated that one square foot of glass and it will be cooled two nty degrees in forty

suitable insulating medium, such as a varnish or a solution of bitumen, and the conducting base is electrically connected with a battery or other source of electric current. A metallic style is connected to the opposite pole of the battery, and the current will flow when the style passes over the conducting base, being stopped when it passes over the insulated or non-conducting parts. In the circuit there is also an electro-magnet, which is energized by the current and operates the punch directly or indirectly. In practice there are as many styles and electro-magnets as there are punches to be operated. Attention is being more than ever directed

to the best methods of wood-pulp production for the manufacture of paper, and to the most profitable sources of supply present and future. A drawback to the use of pine is that the wood needs to be treated chemically before it is ground into pulp, or before it is placed in the digestor for the manufacture of either the digestor for the manufacture of either chemical or sulphite pulp. Spruce is admittedly most superior as a wood pulp for white paper. Hemlock cannot be used to advantage in connection with spruce nulp, for the reason that its fiber is more brushy, having less strength than that of spruce, and there is also a red coloring matter in connection with hemlock which it is difficult to remove by chemicals. In the first experiments with wood pulp in this country, poplar appeared to be the most desirable wood, and was most sought after for the purpose; it produces a soft feeling pulp and requires less chemicals to bleach it than other woods, yet it lacks the element of strength and is thus inferior to spruce.

A writer in an English magazine offers a somewhat peculiar theory in accounting for the deflections of the magnetic needle. According to this, the outer shell of the earth and the great mass within rotate somewhat independently of each other. The interior portion, still in a liquid condition, he conceives portion, still in a liquid condition, he conceives as continuing to revolve about the axis which our planet had in its infancy; that is, one perpendicular to the plane of the scliptic, bomehow, in the great convuision in which the moon was thrown off from the earth the crust of our globe, was, he thinks, projected over to one side about twenty-three degrees, and this part of our sphere, therefore, revolves about what is termed the "geographical pole." The inner mass, like the other planets and the sun, is to be regarded as electro-dynamic, while the shell is electro-magnetic. Furthermore, two causes are supposed to render those portions of the earth's exterior underlying the oceans more highly magnetic than others; the permanent low iemperature at the bottom of the ocean, and the greater amount of iron here included, the crust being thicker under the seas than clsewhere.

Notwithstanding the many and ingenious methods which engineering skill has proposed for consuming smoke, especially in the case of bituminous coal, the simple steam-jet device is proving a most satisfactory contrivance. A piece of two-inch pipe runs horizontally along the front wail of a furnace, just under the boiler; at one end it is capped, and at the other it turns outward through the front wail, then passing downward and through the front again into the ash pit. The lower end of this pipe is placed well to one side of the ash pit, so that it may not be in the way of the fireman, and opens under the grate so that it may receive air that has been warmed by the downward radiation from the furnace inside of the upper horizontal part of this pipe, a piece of half-inch steam pine is secured which comes out through the setting at

will lose as much heat as six square feet of twelve-inch brick wall. If closely fitted double sastes are used 75 per cent. less heat will be lost than with the single sash arrangement.

A recent improvement in the construction of Jacquard punching machines consists of an arrangement for avoiding the present tedious method generally used in translating the designs to the cards. The design is drawn in a suitable insulating medium, such as a varnish or a solution of bitumen, and the conducting base is electrically connected with a battery or other source of electric current. A metallic attributes in connected to the opposite pole of the

Wise Legislators These,

From the Portland Oregonian.

The cigarette law of Washington is simply calculated to take all the money heretofore paid for them by residents out of the State, simokers can send to Fortland and other places and purchase as man; or as few cigarettes as they desire. They can get them through the mails or by express. There is nothing to prevent a man from buying eigarettes elsewhere and having them sent to him by mail or express.

ALMOST MASS SORES

So Painful No Rest at Night. Doctor No Help. Cure Speedy and Complete by Cuticura.



Complete by Cuticura.

Late in the fall of 1890 I was afflicted with salt rheum or eczema. My face, head, and neck were almost a complete mass of sores, and some other parts of my body were afflicted. I had been letting it run, thinking it was nothing but a simple skin disease and it would cure it self, but I soon found out my mistake, for the sores became so painful I could not rest at night. I called a physician and began to take his medicine, but it did not help me in the least. A friend of mine prevalled on me to try your CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and from the start it began to help me, the soces began to heal up and disappear and my health became better, my appetite keener, and i began to gain in flesh, and I think I am new completely cured. My skin is as senorth and fine as it ever was. I send you my portrait. I heartily recommend your CUTICU HA EEME-DIES to all those afflicted with skin or blood diseases, for I am positive they will cure them.

E. A. HOLMES, East Aurea. N. Breaker and Trainer of Coits.

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fall.

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